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welcomes ch offer to troops banon

A BARBARA (R) — The White House Saturday said France's decision to provide troops for an international force for Beirut. Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the United States received official confirmation of the announcement by the Ministry of External Affairs. "We will not discuss specifics except to say we welcome such an event," he said. Mr. Speakes said the United States would not discuss specifics of the operation being conducted by the United Nations. He said the United States would not discuss specifics of the operation being conducted by the United Nations.

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SCUS (R) — Nicaraguan Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Saturday that he had prevented his visit to Beirut for a meeting with the PLO. He said he had prevented his visit to Beirut for a meeting with the PLO. He said he had prevented his visit to Beirut for a meeting with the PLO.

es: No military ion for Mideast

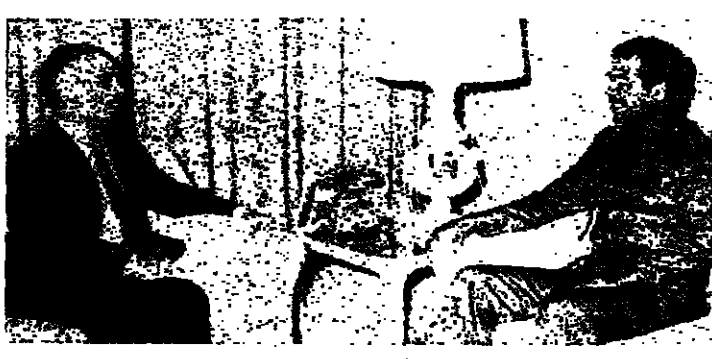
N (R) — Former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares said Saturday there could be no military solution to the conflict in the Middle East. He said there could be no military solution to the conflict in the Middle East. He said there could be no military solution to the conflict in the Middle East.

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E JANEIRO (R) — The staff of the Brazilian Navy said Saturday that Brazil would not develop a nuclear bomb. He said Brazil would not develop a nuclear bomb. He said Brazil would not develop a nuclear bomb.

ad bags 3rd in World Cup

ANTE, Spain (R) — Poland scored goals in a six-minute spell in the 1974 World Cup. He said Poland scored goals in a six-minute spell in the 1974 World Cup. He said Poland scored goals in a six-minute spell in the 1974 World Cup.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad Friday during a seven-hour visit (Petra photo)

King returns from Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Saturday morning after a seven-hour visit to Baghdad where he met with President Saddam Hussein and other senior Iraqi officials. He said the visit was successful and that he had discussed the situation in Lebanon with the Iraqi leadership.

King Hussein and the Iraqi president first held a closed meeting and then they were joined by aides for intensive and lengthy talks which tackled the current Arab situation and the dangers threatening the Arab Nation in the light of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The two sides also discussed means of ensuring success to the forthcoming non-aligned conference to be held in Baghdad in September and also other topics concerning cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi. On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by Revolutionary Command Council Vice-Chairman Izzat Ibrahim, Vice-Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, Vice-President Taha Muhyeddin Ma'ruf, Vice-Premier Tariq Aziz, Iraqi National Council Speaker Na'im Haddad and Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

U.N. discusses Iran-Iraq war

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — The U.N. Security Council held a closed session Friday night at Jordan's request to discuss the Iraq-Iran war. The council members reviewed a Jordanian working paper that calls for a total ceasefire and intensified diplomatic efforts for ending the conflict by peaceful means.

Council sources said that the paper proposes involving the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and non-aligned nations in talks aimed at ending the conflict. According to the sources, the council members have finalised a resolution for ensuring a continuation of a ceasefire and mediation efforts for ending the war.

Jordanian ambassador meets Klibi

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Tunisia Nabih Al Nimr met here Friday with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi. He said later that talks at the meeting dealt with the Arab situation in general and the serious situation in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli invasion. Mr. Nimr emphasised to Mr. Klibi that Jordan's diplomatic offensive has been continuous on all levels with the aim of securing protection to Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance.

Disarmament talks fall short of goals

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The special United Nations session on disarmament ended in an admission of defeat at its final meeting Saturday after failing to produce a comprehensive programme for arms reduction and control. A report approved unanimously by the final meeting of the 157-nation assembly fell far short of goals set for the five-week session. In an unusually critical statement, Ismat Kittani of Iraq, president of the session, said the

Fighting, negotiations intensify in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Renewed fighting erupted in the southern outskirts of the Lebanese capital Saturday between the invading Israeli forces and the Palestinian fighters entrenched in the city as negotiators intensified talks aimed at breaking the stalemate.

As Lebanese and U.S. negotiators met for a new round of talks on evacuating Palestinian commandos from Beirut, an Israeli spokesman said Israeli forces exchanged artillery fire with the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the area of the international airport and nearby slum districts. No details available on the scale of the latest fighting, which followed fierce artillery and rocket clashes Friday which started several fires in the western sector of the battered Lebanese capital.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros held another meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib at the presidential palace in the village of Baabda overlooking Beirut. Sources from various political quarters said they thought Friday's Syrian announcement was not an insuperable obstacle for the withdrawal of the estimated 5,000 Palestinian commandos from the Lebanese capital.

An official Syrian spokesman said in Damascus there was no room for transferring the fighters from Beirut to Syria—the destination assumed in the talks so far—but hinted Damascus might accept the Palestinian political leadership. One leader of the rightist Falangist Party said he thought the Syrian position was a "negotiable refusal" and could signal the re-entry of Syria into negotiations.

No agreements ever

The Palestine news agency Wafa denied that senior PLO official Farouk Kaddoumi had said in London that agreement on a withdrawal from Beirut could be reached within 24 hours. In a text message to London the agency quoted Mr. Kaddoumi, the PLO's foreign affairs spokesman, as denying he had issued any statement to Reuters regarding a Palestinian withdrawal or ceasefire or about any proposed plan for a settlement. Mr. Kaddoumi told reporters his organisation did not object to American troops entering Lebanon as long as they formed part of a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Draper holds talks with Khaddam in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior U.S. State Department official met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday to discuss Syria's refusal to receive Palestinian fighters evacuated from Beirut, informed sources said. The official Syrian media has so far ignored the visit by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, who arrived in Damascus on Friday. He is here as part of continuing negotiations for a peaceful settlement in neighbouring Lebanon where thousands of Palestinian fighters are surrounded by Israeli forces in West Beirut.

Ali: Jordan no homeland for Palestinians

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Saturday attacked proposals attributed to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon for the establishment of a Palestinian state in Jordan. The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Mr. Sharon Friday declared that no Palestinian state will be permitted in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but that it would be possible for such a state to be created in Jordan. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Ali described the proposals as reflecting Israel's intentions to expand its territories. He said the Palestinian problem could not be solved at the expense of other nations.

UNICEF reports thousands of lives in peril in besieged Lebanese capital

BEIRUT (R) — Some 50,000 people in West Beirut are facing the risk of disease and malnutrition because of Israel's partial blockade, according to a senior official from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Director Francois Remy said the poorest of the estimated 500,000 Lebanese and Palestinians inside Israeli-besieged West Beirut would suffer most because of rising food prices. Mr. Remy gave his estimate after visiting UNICEF Executive Director James Grant told a news conference in East Beirut that there was no "major or immediate" food problem in the western sector although substantial numbers of people would face increasing difficulties. Mr. Grant disputed Israeli assertion that the blockade was over, and said Israeli soldiers had removed food from Mr. Remy's car as it entered West Beirut. The soldiers took 12 loaves of bread and some green peas which the driver was taking to his family Friday, he added.

In a statement also published by several British newspapers, Mr. Kaddoumi, who left London Friday, was quoted as saying "there are certain formalities. Seventy per cent of the agreement is completed... in the coming 24 hours it might be finalised." In Geneva, Mr. Kaddoumi said the PLO would only leave Beirut if a ceasefire were implemented and U.N. forces set up as soon as possible. Mr. Kaddoumi told reporters his organisation did not object to American troops entering Lebanon as long as they formed part of a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Mr. Kaddoumi and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar discussed the situation in Lebanon at a 45-minute meeting in Geneva which U.N. officials said covered "diplomatic and humanitarian aspects" of the situation. Mr. Kaddoumi said later any peacekeeping force set up in Lebanon must be under U.N. auspices. Asked whether such a force could include U.S. troops, he said the PLO was indifferent to this. As long as the forces came under the control of the U.N. they could come from many countries, including European or non-aligned countries.

"We insisted that the U.N. secretary-general should really do his best to see to it that the Israelis act in accordance with Geneva conventions and end their ill-treatment of prisoners," Mr. Kaddoumi added. He said the U.N. must insist that Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon and the country's territorial integrity be restored. He said that at the moment PLO forces were "fighting on and resisting. We will not respond to the pressure of the invaders."

Polish government grants full diplomatic status to PLO

WARSAW (Agencies) — Poland has decided to raise the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) permanent mission in Warsaw to diplomatic level, the official press reported Saturday. Newspapers carried a government statement saying the decision reflected support for the PLO and "faith in the victory of its just cause." The statement reaffirmed the government's condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its position that "the aggression could have neither begun nor continued without support provided for Israel by the United States."

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Gunmen free Lebanese bishop

BEIRUT (R) — The Greek Catholic bishop of Baalbek in Lebanon, Elias Zughbi, was released Saturday after being kidnapped four days ago by gunmen, Beirut Radio said. Two priests taken at the same time were also released but a number of other people were still being held, the radio said. They might be allowed to go later, it added. When the kidnaps by unidentified attackers took place, security sources said they appeared to be in retaliation for the abduction of the charge d'affaires at the Iranian embassy in Beirut, Mohsen Mousavi. He and three other Iranian diplomats disappeared in a rightist-controlled area of Lebanon nearly a week ago. The Iranian ambassador in Beirut accused the right-wing Falange Party of kidnapping the diplomats.

But the message said France would only agree to go ahead if a Lebanese-Palestinian commission, defined the composition and role of the force and all other parties to the conflict, including the PLO, approved the arrangements. The force, which the text described as one of "interposition in relation to Beirut disengagement," would also have to have the approval of the United Nations, the message said. It made no reference to other possible participants in the force, for which the United States has already said it would be willing to send Marines from ships now close to the Lebanese coast.

French stand
At a news conference in Budapest Friday, President Francois Mitterrand said Israel should understand that the "extermination and humiliation" of the (Continued on page 3)

French ready to send troops

France announced Saturday it had conditionally agreed to a request from the Lebanese government to provide units for an international force to separate Israelis and Palestinians now confronting each other in Beirut. The announcement came through release in Paris by the External Relations Ministry of the text of a message to Lebanese Foreign Minister Boutros delivered by the French ambassador to Lebanon, Paul Marc Henry.

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Didn't they know?

THE CONTINUED harassment of Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities has lost some of the spotlight during the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon, but it behooves those people in the West who have the ability to focus on two things at the same time to keep an eye on events and Israeli actions in the occupied territories. The killing of several Palestinian youths, the dismissal of elected mayors and the closure of Birzeit University by the Israeli occupation authorities this week are not qualitatively new acts in themselves. Such practices have become routine for Israel. What is noteworthy is the speed at which such deeds are taking place, and the shocking silence of human beings such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, who seemed to make it a point to go out of his way in his press conference last week to explain to the world why the Israelis felt they needed to kill and injure tens of thousands of people in Lebanon. Our worry is that many people in the West, such as, for example, Ronald

Reagan, have found themselves yet again in a position where they are responding to Israeli short-term initiatives while ignoring longer term Israeli objectives aimed at consolidating Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. The fact that it is the money, guns and diplomatic apologies of such people as, for example, Ronald Reagan, that allow Israel to continue its two-pronged campaign of killing and occupying in Lebanon and annexing in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will not be forgotten by an Arab World that will not always be motionless and helpless in the face of the present Israeli attacks. Like the Zionists who did not accept the post-World War Two Western explanation that "we did not know what was happening" under Nazi rule, the Arabs of a future era will not accept the remarks of Western statesmen and people today who might also say, "we did not know what was happening" under Israeli rule. They do know, don't they?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state

It is clear that the United States wants to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Beirut very quickly, and to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in order to accelerate the execution of the joint U.S.-Israeli scenario which aims at liquidating the Palestinian issue, annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Israel, and imposing U.S. hegemony on the region.

In implementation of this scenario, the U.S. envoys in Lebanon are intensifying their efforts to escalate the psychological war against the resistance hoping to achieve a free political, military and moral victory for Israel over the Arab world. Israel is also intensifying its campaigns of repression in the West Bank and Gaza. It is arresting large numbers of Arab citizens and has dissolved the Gaza municipal council, and Sharon has renewed and stressed Israel's determination to prevent the Palestinians from establishing a Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian territories.

Al Dustour: Palestinian state to be established on Palestinian land

The outcome of the Lebanese crisis and ending the Israeli siege of western Beirut—whether by peaceful or by military means—will neither be the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict nor will it achieve peace in the region. It will only postpone the inevitable confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Leaving Beirut will not weaken nor end the presence of the Palestinian resistance. The Israeli brutal aggression against the Palestinians has caused a strong international trend supporting the idea of enabling the Palestinian people to practise their rights and to determine their future. PLO Political Department Director Farouk Kaddoumi has stressed that a number of international parties support the execution of a U.N. resolution on this matter.

Events have proved that ignoring the Pales-

tinian issue has been the main obstacle in the way of peace efforts, and the principal reason behind the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel insists on denying and disavowing the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace and to determine their future on their soil. The United States has also denied that rights of the Palestinian people by escalating its support for Israel. The United States helped to disengage forces on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, but ignored the crux of the conflict and the cause of the war. Thus the Palestinian issue remained unresolved, only to ignite other wars and clashes.

Washington should understand that its method of containing crises will not lead to the sought results. Washington should effect a major change in its policy toward the Middle East.

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Gradual shifting of our resources for more competition

INDUSTRIALISATION IS one of the most important socio-economic trends that will determine the outlook of Jordan in the next two decades. It is clear that we have made a breakthrough in terms of both quantity and quality in this sector. Projects, especially in minerals, that were on the national agenda since the 1950s are being implemented. The rewards to the country in terms of productive capacity and employment opportunities will be reaped during this decade.

Overall economic development has certainly absorbed all of our available capacities. Our manpower, financial and technical capability are almost fully employed. Any major changes in the economy will entail adjustments that will affect significant segments of our manpower and capital. Questions of the 1960s and 1970s had to do with how can we increase production and obtain full employment. The

questions in the next two decades will be how best to employ our limited resources of manpower, finance and technical capability in order to maintain a competitive position in our region. This is the time to start evolving an industrial policy. The exercise of evolving such a policy will help us in having a clearer vision of what are our long term industrial development objectives. Furthermore, once a broad consensus develops among government, business and labour about these objectives, then, it is hoped that a coherent set of policies concerning investment, manpower training, research and development, taxation, technology transfer etc., will emerge.

The evolution of an industrial policy will require long-term analysis and forecast of the structural changes anticipated in our industry for the next two decades. Parallel to analysis of our domestic indus-

try there should be a study of industrial development in our region and our main trading partners. The outcome of the above analysis would be an assessment of what industrial capability do we want to develop and what products should we produce. The aim of an industrial policy will be to allow a gradual shifting of our resources in order to develop a competitive edge in the production and marketing of selected products.

For illustration, and not necessarily comparison, it is clear that both the United States and Japan are each in its own way concentrating a lot of efforts on developing long-term industrial capability in integrated circuits, robotics, fibre optics communications, lasers and computer software. Our industrial policy should determine what will be our industrial niche in the region. What matrix of products will enable us to best employ our

limited resources and maintain a competitive position. We have to search for products that depend on capital intensive and skills oriented industries. This will suit our limited manpower and relatively skilled labour force. We simply cannot maintain a competitive edge in labour intensive, low skill industries.

There are a number of pre-requisites for the development of an industrial policy:

1. There has to be one or several research units attached to the Ministry of Industry and Trade and/or the universities in order to study intensively domestic and regional market trends and the competitive strategies of our trading partners. Such analysis should be undertaken by the best economic and industrial analysts the country has.
2. There must be a number of

platforms such as the Royal Scientific Society, the universities, the Chamber of Industry for a continuous dialogue between government, business, and labour concerning the evolution of an industrial policy.

3. Once an industrial policy is developed, other related policies concerning manpower training, investment, taxation, customs, trade etc., will have to be coordinated in order to enhance the implementation of such a policy.

Industrial projects implemented in the last ten years have been welcomed by every citizen. However, proposal of projects will not be sufficient in the next two decades. A long term industrial policy must guide the movement of our industry toward the year 2000.

The hard facts exposed by the invasion of Lebanon

Fouad Ajami, born in southern Lebanon, is director of Middle East studies at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, and author of "The Arab Predicament." His article is reprinted from the New York Times.

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab World. But others, too, have displayed something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the great confusion in the superpower that has

become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab World. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere—as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreamers and maximalists, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs

of the Gulf another view of things: Support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home.

But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince (now King) Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side-by-side. It was known in the way that such

things are known that the Palestine Liberation Organisation was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would try again.

Perhaps, Menachem Begin knew that, as well. By taking the war into Lebanon and so devastating a manner, by taking it into large cities, Israel both humiliated and undermined those in the Arab World who wanted some form of compromise. Mr. Begin has snuffed out what may have been, in the best of circumstances, a very fragile plant. What Mr. Begin wanted to do was the ability of a new generation of Arabs to say that the time has come for Arabs and Israelis to break with the past and to make such a compromise stick. In Lebanon's ruins, Israel's obviously formidable military machine has claimed a very important casualty: The faith that Arabs and Jews have something else to offer one another beyond mutual hate and mutual destruction. And we are all—Arabs, Israelis and others—that much the poorer for it. Mr. Begin can claim for himself a great victory: He has helped perpetuate the only world he knew.

Men far away from the hell of Beirut are busy seeing "opportunities" in the terrifying spectacle we are being treated to. They are sure that a bright new world awaits us around the corner—beyond the killings and the ruins. Around the corner, though, stands an uglier version of the past. In the Middle East, millennial passions and new machines have created a monstrous world.

Triumphant in Lebanon, Mr. Begin will turn to the West Bank. The fight in Lebanon is intended to drive a message to the Palestinians there: Submit, for you stand alone; we live in a world where force has its prerogative and the victory can impose his will. This vast Arab World within which the Palestinians operate, which has sustained them at times

and abandoned them at others, is being broken and humiliated to isolate the people on the West Bank. Israel reasons that if it could only display its power, intimidated men would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and renewal. The Arab World may stand helpless before the carnage. But it cannot—even if it wanted to—bid this conflict farewell on Mr. Begin's terms.

"I cheered in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching last week's attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalists. "I cried in 1967 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October 1973 war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June 1982, after a decade that began with such great promise closes with such a bitter taste of defeat, I am too shocked for words, for tears or even for anger." This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallise, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab World remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellish difficult period for those trying to steer its course. For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab World who place their bets on the distant superpower. America would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israeli and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Mr. Begin's and that of men like him on the other side—and have it be believed—is more impossible still.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
 02:30 Koran
 02:50 Children's Programme
 03:15 Fayrouz
 03:50 Ramadan Puzzle
 04:10 Chit
 05:10 Arabic Series
 06:05 Religious Programme
 07:00 Arabic Programme
 07:30 Religious Programme
 07:45 Religious Programme
 08:00 News in Arabic
 08:30 Arabic Series
 09:40 Health and Life
 10:00 Arabic Series
 11:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
 07:00 News in French
 07:30 News in Hebrew
 08:00 World Cup Final: W. Germany v. Italy
 09:45 Varieties
 10:00 News in English
 10:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Sign on
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 07:30 News Bulletin
 07:40 Morning Show
 10:00 News Headlines
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 14:00 News Bulletin
 14:10 Sign off
 14:30 Science Report
 15:00 Concert Hour
 16:00 News Summary
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 16:30 Old Favorites
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 18:00 News Summary
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 19:00 Newsweek
 19:30 Instrumentals
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 A World of Wind and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:20 World of Song 07:25 World News 07:30 News from the Arab World 07:35 Jazz for the Arab 07:40 World News 07:45 News from Britain 07:45 From Our Own Correspondent 07:50 Sarah and Company 08:00 World News 08:09 Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 The Art of Julian Bream 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Letter from America 13:45 Play of the Week 14:05 On Wings of Song 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Wimbledon — Men's Final 16:30 Nashville 16:30 World News 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 16:50 Financial Review 16:59 Meridian 17:00 Reflections 17:45 Sportscast 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswatch 20:30 World Cup Final 21:30 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Jordan Times

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Didn't they know?

THE CONTINUED harassment of Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities has lost some of the spotlight during the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon, but it behooves those people in the West who have the ability to focus on two things at the same time to keep an eye on events and Israeli actions in the occupied territories. The killing of several Palestinian youths, the dismissal of elected mayors and the closure of Birzeit University by the Israeli occupation authorities this week are not qualitatively new acts in themselves. Such practices have become routine for Israel. What is noteworthy is the speed at which such deeds are taking place, and the shocking silence of human beings such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, who seemed to make it a point to go out of his way in his press conference last week to explain to the world why the Israelis felt they needed to kill and injure tens of thousands of people in Lebanon. Our worry is that many people in the West, such as, for example, Ronald

Reagan, have found themselves yet again in a position where they are responding to Israeli short-term initiatives while ignoring longer term Israeli objectives aimed at consolidating Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. The fact that it is the money, guns and diplomatic apologies of such people as, for example, Ronald Reagan, that allow Israel to continue its two-pronged campaign of killing and occupying in Lebanon and annexing in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will not be forgotten by an Arab World that will not always lie motionless and helpless in the face of the present Israeli attacks. Like the Zionists who did not accept the post-World War Two Western explanation that "we did not know what was happening" under Nazi rule, the Arabs of a future era will not accept the remarks of Western statesmen and people today who might also say, "we did not know what was happening" under Israeli rule. They do know, don't they?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state

It is clear that the United States wants to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Beirut very quickly, and to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to accelerate the execution of the joint U.S.-Israeli scenario which aims at liquidating the Palestinian issue, annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Israel, and imposing U.S. hegemony on the region.

In implementation of this scenario, the U.S. envoys in Lebanon are intensifying their efforts to escalate the psychological war against the resistance hoping to achieve a free political, military and moral victory for Israel over the Arab will. Israel is also intensifying its campaigns of repression in the West Bank and Gaza. It is arresting large numbers of Arab citizens and has dissolved the Gaza municipal council; and Sharon has renewed and stressed Israel's determination to prevent the Palestinians from establishing a Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian territories.

Al Dustour: Palestinian state to be established on Palestinian land

The outcome of the Lebanese crisis and ending the Israeli siege of western Beirut—whether by peaceful or by military means—will neither be the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict nor will it achieve peace in the region. It will only postpone the inevitable confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Leaving Beirut will not weaken nor end the presence of the Palestinian resistance. The Israeli brutal aggression against the Palestinians has caused a strong international trend supporting the idea of enabling the Palestinian people to practise their rights and to determine their future. PLO Political Department Director Farouk Kaddoumi has stressed that a number of international parties support the execution of a U.N. resolution on this matter.

Events have proved that ignoring the Pales-

tinian state on any part of the Palestinian territories.

The U.S.-Israeli joint effort is accelerating to carry out the conspiracy which is being confronted by the Palestinian fighters in Beirut and the steadfast people in the occupied territories.

Jordan has always warned and drawn the attention to this scenario. Jordan has been calling on and urging the Arabs to adopt joint and coordinated work in confronting the challenges threatening their existence and their future. It is high time the Arabs hastened to shoulder their responsibilities and confront the conspiracy courageously, because what is taking place in Beirut and the West Bank and Gaza is aimed against all Arab countries. The Arabs have no choice but to defend their existence if they are serious in rejecting foreign hegemony.

tinian issue has been the main obstacle in the way of peace efforts, and the principal reason behind the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel insists on denying and disavowing the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace and to determine their future on their soil. The United States has also denied that rights of the Palestinian people by escalating its support for Israel. The United States helped to disengage forces on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, but ignored the crux of the conflict and the cause of the war. Thus the Palestinian issue remained unresolved, only to ignite other wars and clashes.

Washington should understand that its method of containing crises will not lead to the sought results. Washington should effect a major change in its policy toward the Middle East.

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Gradual shifting of our resources for more competition

INDUSTRIALISATION IS one of the most important socio-economic trends that will determine the outlook of Jordan in the next two decades. It is clear that we have made a breakthrough in terms of both quantity and quality in this sector. Projects, especially in minerals, that were on the national agenda since the 1950s are being implemented. The rewards to the country in terms of productive capacity and employment opportunities will be reaped during this decade.

Overall economic development has certainly absorbed all of our available capacities. Our manpower, financial and technical capability are almost fully employed. Any major changes in the economy will entail adjustments that will affect significant segments of our manpower and capital. Questions of the 1960s and 1970s had to do with how can we increase production and obtain full employment. The

questions in the next two decades will be how best to employ our limited resources of manpower, finance and technical capability in order to maintain a competitive position in our region. This is the time to start evolving an industrial policy. The exercise of evolving such a policy will help us in having a clearer vision of what are our long term industrial development objectives. Furthermore, once a broad consensus develops among government, business and labour about these objectives, then it is hoped that a coherent set of policies concerning investment, manpower training, research and development, taxation, technology transfer etc., will emerge.

The evolution of an industrial policy will require long-term analysis and forecast of the structural changes anticipated in our industry for the next two decades. Parallel to analysis of our domestic indus-

try there should be a study of industrial development in our region and our main trading partners. The outcome of the above analysis would be an assessment of what industrial capability do we want to develop and what products should we produce. The aim of an industrial policy will be to allow a gradual shifting of our resources in order to develop a competitive edge in the production and marketing of selected products.

For illustration, and not necessarily comparison, it is clear that both the United States and Japan are each in its own way concentrating a lot of efforts on developing long-term industrial capability in integrated circuits, robotics, fibre optics, communications, lasers and computer software. Our industrial policy should determine what will be our industrial niche in the region. What matrix of products will enable us to best employ our

limited resources and maintain a competitive position. We have to search for products that depend on capital intensive and skills oriented industries. This will suit our limited manpower and relatively skilled labour force. We simply cannot maintain a competitive edge in labour intensive, low skill industries.

There are a number of pre-requisites for the development of an industrial policy:

1. There has to be one or several research units attached to the Ministry of Industry and Trade and/or the universities in order to study intensively domestic and regional market trends and the competitive strategies of our trading partners. Such analysis should be undertaken by the best economic and industrial analysts the country has.
2. There must be a number of

platforms such as the Royal Scientific Society, the universities, the Chamber of Industry for a continuous dialogue between government, business, and labour concerning the evolution of an industrial policy.

3. Once an industrial policy is developed, other related policies concerning manpower training, investment, taxation, customs, trade etc., will have to be coordinated in order to enhance the implementation of such a policy.

Industrial projects implemented in the last ten years have been welcomed by every citizen. However, proposal of projects will not be sufficient in the next two decades. A long term industrial policy must guide the movement of our industry toward the year 2000.

The hard facts exposed by the invasion of Lebanon

Fouad Ajami, born in southern Lebanon, is director of Middle East studies at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, and author of "The Arab Predicament." His article is reprinted from the New York Times.

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab World. But others, too, have displayed something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the great confusion in the superpower that has

become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab World. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere—as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreamers and maximalists, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs

of the Gulf another view of things: Support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home. But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince (now King) Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side-by-side. It was known in the way that such

things are known that the Palestine Liberation Organisation was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would try again.

Perhaps, Menachem Begin knew that, as well. By taking the war into Lebanon and as so devastating a manner, by taking it into large cities, Israel both humiliated and undermined those in the Arab World who wanted some form of compromise. Mr. Begin has snuffed out what may have been, in the best of circumstances, a very fragile plant. What Mr. Begin wanted to abort was the ability of a new generation of Arabs to say that the time has come for Arabs and Israelis to break with the past and to make such a compromise stick. In Lebanon's ruins, Israel's obviously formidable military machine has claimed a very important casualty: The faith that Arabs and Jews have something else to offer one another beyond mutual hate and mutual destruction. And we are all—Arabs, Israelis and others—that much the poorer for it. Mr. Begin can claim for himself a great victory: He has helped perpetuate the only world he knew.

Men far away from the hell of Beirut are busy seeing "opportunities" in the terrifying spectacle we are being treated to. They are sure that a bright new world awaits us around the corner—beyond the killings and the ruins. Around the corner, though, stands an uglier version of the past. In the Middle East, millennial passions and new machines have created a monstrous world.

Triumphant in Lebanon, Mr. Begin will turn to the West Bank. The fight in Lebanon is intended to drive a message to the Palestinians there: Submit, for you stand alone; we live in a world where force has its prerogative and the victory can impose his will.

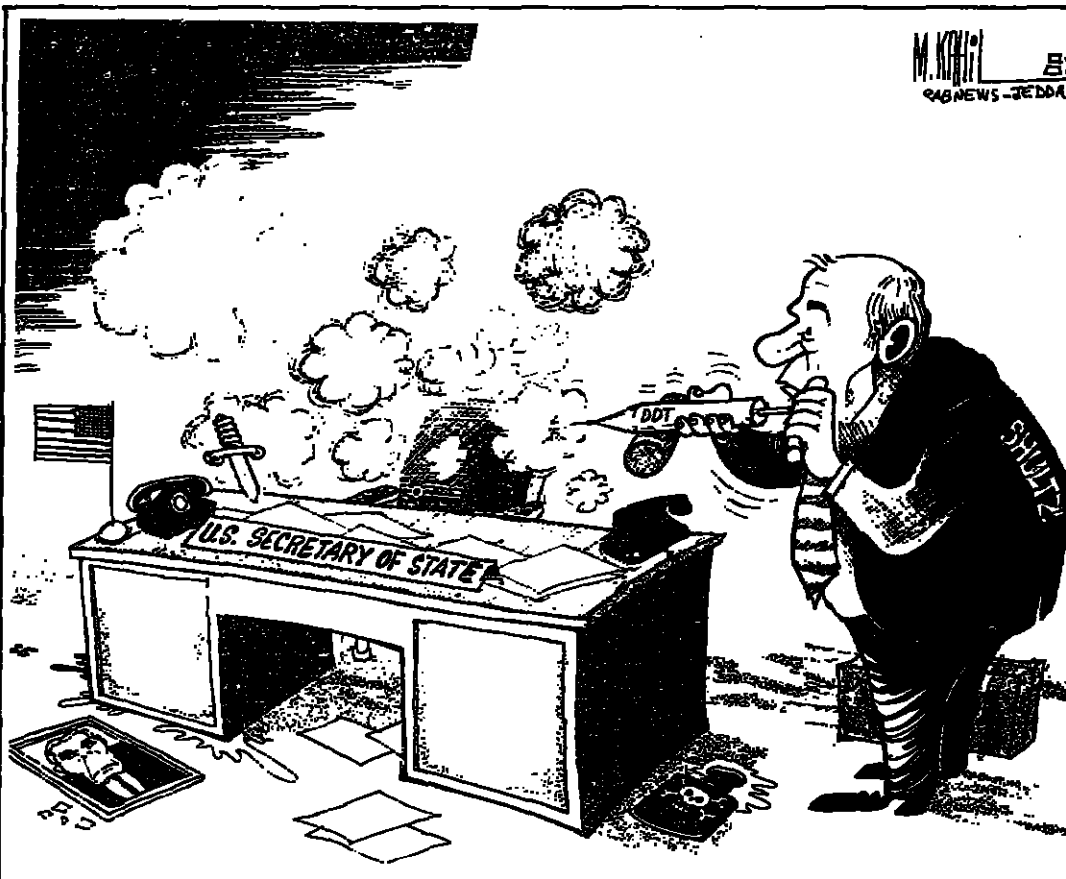
This vast Arab World within which the Palestinians operate, which has sustained them at times and abandoned them at others, is being broken and humiliated to isolate the people on the West Bank. Israel reasons that if it could only display its power, intimidated men would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and renewal. The Arab World may stand helpless before the carnage. But it cannot—even if it wanted to—bid this conflict farewell on Mr. Begin's terms.

"I cheered in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching last week's attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalists. "I cried in 1967 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October 1973 war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June 1982, after a decade that began with such great promise closes with such a bitter taste of defeat, I am too shocked for words, for tears or even for anger." This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallise, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab World remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellish difficult period for those trying to steer its course. For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab World who place their bets on the distant superpower. America would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israeli and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Mr. Begin's and that of men like him on the other side—and have it be believed—is more impossible still.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
 06:00 Koran
 06:30 Children's Programme
 07:00 Fayrouz
 07:30 Ramadan Program
 08:00 Chips
 08:30 Arabic Series
 09:00 Religious Programme
 09:30 Arabic Programme
 09:45 Arabic Programme
 10:00 News in Arabic
 10:30 Health and Life
 11:00 Arabic Series
 11:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
 07:00 News in French
 07:30 News in Hebrew
 08:00 World Cup Final
 09:45 Varieties
 10:00 News in English
 10:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 950 KHz, SW

07:00 Sign on
 07:01 Morning Show
 07:30 Morning Show
 08:00 News Bulletin
 08:30 News Bulletin
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WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
 British Council 36147-6
 French Cultural Centre 37009
 Goethe Institute 41993
 Soviet Cultural Centre 42023
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
 Hayat Arts Centre 65195
 Hussein Youth City 67181
 Y.W.C.A. 41793
 Amman Municipal Library 36111
 University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, 'Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
 Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. Collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mumtaz, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
 Military Museum: Collection of military weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

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 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) tel. 43453
 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71351
 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261
 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751
 Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:47 Imrak
 06:37 (Shura) Shura
 11:41 Dhuhur
 15:22 'Asr
 18:45 Maghreb
 20:24 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA)
 07:15 Cairo (EA)
 08:55 Agaba (RU)
 09:00 Cairo (RU)
 09:30 Jeddah (RU)
 09:40 Dhahran (RU)
 09:45 Kuwait (RU)
 10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
 10:30 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
 10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 10:30 Jeddah (SV)
 10:30 Madrid (RU)
 10:30 Agaba (RU)
 10:30 Cairo (RU)
 10:30 Athens (RU)
 10:30 New York, Vienna (RU)
 10:30 London, Paris (RU)
 10:30 Cairo (RU)
 10:30 Paris (AF)
 10:30 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
 10:30 Casablanca (RU)
 10:30 Rome (RU)
 10:30 Frankfurt (LH)
 10:30 Cairo (EA)
 10:30 Baghdad (RU)
 10:30 Cairo (EA)
 10:30 Baghdad (RU)
 10:30 Cairo (RU)

DEPARTURES

05:40 Cairo (RU)
 05:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 07:00 Agaba (RU)
 07:00 London (BA)
 07:00 Cairo (RU)
 07:00 Rome (AF)
 07:00 Cairo (EA)
 07:00 Amman, New York (RU)
 07:00 Athens (RU)
 07:00 Istanbul, London (RU)
 07:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
 07:00 Agaba (RU)
 07:00 Kuwait (KAC)
 07:00 Jeddah (SV)
 07:00 Baghdad (RU)
 07:00 Beirut, Larnaca (RU)
 07:00 Kuwait (RU)
 07:00 Kuwait (RU)
 07:00 Dhahran (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls

Belgian franc 74.4 / 74.8
 Dutch guilder 128.9 / 129.7
 Egyptian pound 351 / 356.6
 French franc 51.4 / 51.7
 Iraqi dinar 571.6 / 580
 Italian lire (for 100) 25.7 / 25.9
 Japanese yen (for 100) 138.1 / 138.9
 Kuwaiti dinar 1233.3 / 1240
 Lebanese lira 123.3 / 1306
 Omani rial 96.6 / 97.3
 Qatari riyal 97.3 / 98.2
 Saudi riyal 103.4 / 103.8
 Swedish crown 57.7 / 58
 Swiss franc 169.2 / 170.3
 Syrian lira 59.9 / 60.8
 UAE dirham 96 / 97
 U.K. sterling pound 614.8 / 618.5
 U.S. dollar 356 / 358
 W. German mark 143.6 / 144.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
 Normal summer weather with north-westerly moderate wind, in Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 18/29
 Agaba 26/40
 Dohra 20/35
 Jordan Valley 22/35
 Yesterday's high temperature readings:
 Amman 45, Agaba 40. Humidity readings:
 Amman 45 per cent, Agaba 27 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 73111
 Fire, police 199
 Blood bank 75121
 Civil Defence rescue 61111
 First Aid Pharmacy 24091
 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
 Police headquarters 56390-1
 Traffic police 36381-2
 Electric Power Co. 36381-2
 Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
 Akhla Maternity, J. Amman 42441
 Jafar Maternity 42362
 Malina, J. Amman 36140
 Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
 University Hospital 645845
 Dar Al-Muhsin, J. Hussein 67127-9
 The Islamic, Abdal 65292
 Al-Ahli, Abdal 64164
 Italian, Al-Muhsin 77101-3
 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 73111
 Army, Madra 91611

NIGHT DUTY

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 Dr. Wajih Barakat 38730
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 Yaqoub pharmacy 44945
 Al Quds pharmacy 21770
 Mijadi pharmacy 73002
 Aham taxi 63911
 Shmeisani taxi 65294
 Venkati taxi 44584
 Mawati taxi 44574
 IRBID
 Dr. Fakhri Swaleh 3224
 Al Waha pharmacy 2049
 ZARQA
 Al Shaker pharmacy (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
 Radio Jordan 74111
 Ministry of Tourism 42311
 Hotel complaints 66412
 Price complaints 61176
 Telephone:
 Information 12
 Jordan and Middle East calls 10
 Overseas calls 17
 Cable or telegram 11
 Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
 Apple (African) 450 / 400
 Apple (American) 500 / 450
 Apple (Double Red) 280 / 200
 Apple (Golden) 280 / 200
 Apple (Local) 280 / 200
 Apple (Starline) 360 / 300
 Apricot (Local) 250 / 200
 Apricot 440 / 380
 Banana 260 / 200
 Banana (Mokammar) 225 / 180
 Beans 350 / 300
 Beans (spring) 360 / 300
 Broad Beans 170 / 140
 Cabbage 100 / 80
 Cauliflower 150 / 120
 Cauliflower (white) 180 / 140
 Chorus (large) 440 / 360
 Cucumber (large) 200 / 150
 Cucumber (small) 300 / 250
 Eggplant (small) 210 / 160
 Fennel 140 / 100
 Garlic 550 / 450
 Gaspas 360 / 300
 Grape leaves 300 / 250
 Hot Green Pepper 360 / 300
 Lenten 340 / 280
 Melon 90 / 70
 Melon (large) 180 / 150
 Melon (small) 250 / 200
 Melon 250 / 200
 Okra 550 / 450
 Onion (dry) 130 / 100
 Onion (yellow) 240 / 200
 Orange (Valencia) 130 / 100
 Parsley 100 / 100
 Peaches 280 / 200
 Pears 300 / 200
 Pines 250 / 200
 Plum (Yellow) 200 / 150
 Plum (Red) 140 / 100
 Potato (Imported) 140 / 100
 Potato (Local) 120 / 100
 Red Cherries 440 / 400
 Sage 450 / 350
 Sweet Pepper 360 / 300
 Tomato 360 / 300
 Water Melon 170 / 140

هكذا علينا العمل

FEATURES

Change of guard among American business executives

By Paul Betts

NEW YORK — Do the captains of U.S. industry fit the conventional "B" movie stereotype of being access business leaders with ice water flowing in their veins and computers instead of brains? The Roper Organisation, the New York-based marketing and opinion research company, has just completed a survey of 150 chief executives of major U.S. companies for Warburg Paribas Seckers, the international investment bank, and has come up with some pretty interesting answers.

Mr. Burns Roper, who ran the nonconventional survey, said that 0 per cent of the business moguls interviewed did fit the conventional image of the big businessman. He did, however, suggest that the fact that 80 per cent of those approached turned out to be varied, dynamic and individualistic lot was extremely encouraging.

The Roper Organisation approached some of the biggest names in U.S. industry: the chairman of Exxon, IBM, Sears Roebuck, Du Pont, Citicorp and General Motors, among others. Of the 150 companies contacted ("152 to be precise," Mr. Roper said), about a third of the chief executives agreed to be interviewed, a third appeared to have genuine reasons for not being able to fit in an interview and the remaining third either made excuses or simply ducked out of the study.

None of the moguls interviewed was named by Mr. Roper because this would have inhibited the interviews conducted for the survey.

So what did Mr. Roper and his team discover? Basically, the chief executives are generally optimistic about the long-term future, far more so than the U.S. people at large. But in the short term, they expressed considerable concern about government deficits, inflation and interest rates, with many expressing the need to reduce U.S. defence spending.

As for President Ronald Reagan, they basically approved the direction he had charted for the country, but felt he should be less dogmatic. One executive said: "Reagan's ideas are good, but he has got to bend a little. I don't think he and his people planned on things going the way they have. And they don't seem to know what to do now. I voted for Reagan, but I think he has got to be more flexible, or else we are going to be in worse trouble than we are already."

The chief executives had a good deal of criticism of unions and union regulation but many had as much or more criticism of management. One said: "Quality is a case of attitude and poor quality is management's fault. Don't blame it on the workers."

Another went on to remark: "There have been abuses by organised labour, yes — but greater abuses by management."

Yet another mentioned a concept he felt was "sort of revolutionary." He said: "I think in many cases top management pays itself too much...."

Almost without exception, the business leaders regard themselves as "free traders" when it comes to foreign competition. But many inevitably feel that the Japanese are not playing fair because the U.S. allows Japanese products into the U.S. without Japanese reciprocation.

Most feel the U.S. is unlikely to regain its former pre-eminence in traditional world manufacturing markets. When it comes to foreign competition, they say that in the changing economy the country's future strength lies in service business, information and the export of the basic commodity: food.

The survey went on to compare what chief executives thought with what the general public thought on the same issues.

For example, of the business leaders polled only 14 per cent, compared with 36 per cent of the public, felt U.S. workers did not work as hard as foreign workers.

On the issue of lower U.S. productivity compared with such countries as Japan and West Germany, it was not surprising to find only 8 per cent of the moguls agreeing that U.S. business management was not as creative and efficient as foreign managements, compared with 23 per cent of the public.

But 61 per cent of the chief executives cited union rules as a major reason for lower productivity, compared with 45 per cent of the public.

They also cited less modern plants in the U.S. (53 per cent) and insufficient spending on research and development (41 per cent) as major reasons for lagging U.S. productivity, compared with public responses of 34 per cent and 19 per cent.

Some chief executives had sharp things to say about U.S. business schools. One illustrated his point by saying: "You know, between MIT and Harvard, there is a supermarket and one day a guy stood in line pushing a cart containing about 25 items up to an express line with a sign that says 'eight items or less.' As he stood there trying to get checked out, the clerk looked at him and said 'are you from Harvard and can't count or from MIT and can't read?'"

The survey also delved into the private ambitions and frustrations of chief executives. Are they really a breed apart? In some respects they appear to be. Asked what they would do if they had four extra hours a day to do whatever they liked, 78 per cent said they would read, 55 per cent spend more time with the family, 43 per cent take exercise or play sports, but none would eat or watch television and only 2 per cent would fix things around the house.

The same questionnaire revealed that 36 per cent of the public would fix things around the house.

What will they do when they retire? One said: "I certainly don't intend to play golf six days a week." Another said: "I want to go back to school—learn how to play the organ—build a computer." And a third simply said: "The first thing I'm going to do is spend a lot of time hugging and squeezing my wife."

This last sentiment reflects a near unanimous view by chief executives on the price of their success. "I wish I could spend more time with my family," on ly said.

It does seem, however, that the U.S. top executive has suffered some misrepresentation. One of those interviewed suggested that things were changing in the executive suite. "In the past 10 years I think I see a changing of the guard when it comes to chief executive officers. There are major changes of attitudes in this newer generation."

— Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

Tour de France to be thrown open to amateurs

CANCALE, France (R) — The Tour de France cycle race will be thrown open to both amateurs and professionals from next year, the race's joint director Felix Levitan said.

The tour is currently limited to professional teams backed by commercial groups.

Levitan told a news conference Friday that there would be 20 teams from 1983, 10 of whom would be amateur.

This would greatly widen the international base of the world's most prestigious cycle tour and bring in such countries as the Soviet Union, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the United States and Britain.

But some cyclists have reacted

angrily to the proposals and said they might even consider going on strike in protest.

"Bringing in 10 amateur teams will certainly lower the standard of the competition," French star Michel Laurent said.

Some competitors told journalists they had been astounded by the announcement and that they could refuse to race.

Laurent said that Soviet and Colombian riders would probably be the only ones able to match the professionals.

One the other hand, he added that the French would be more likely to distinguish themselves if amateurs were brought in.

Frenchman Robert Alban also said the standard would drop if

amateurs were allowed to race.

"It had to happen eventually. But I think it is a mistake," he said.

Levitan said the tour would continue to be limited to France, although the race does in fact lap over into neighbouring countries such as Belgium and Switzerland.

This follows a proposal made earlier in the week by the other director of the tour, Jacques Goddet, who suggested that every four years a "super-tour" would be held, covering a far-flung route which could take other parts of Europe and the United States.

Levitan added a proviso to his proposals, noting that those countries which already competed professionally would not be able to enter amateur teams as well.

'82 finals generated millions of dollars but left Spain with a sense of loss

MADRID (R) — The 1982 World Cup finals have generated millions of dollars—but have left hosts Spain with a sense of loss.

Half-empty stadiums, restaurants and hotels with inflated prices and few clients and the national team eliminated in the second round have led some in the host country to call the tournament a financial and promotional failure.

"In this sad World Football Cup, there are two clear winners and one great loser," said the Madrid daily *Diario 16* recently.

"The winners are FIFA and the publicity company West Nally and the big loser is Spain."

The authoritative newspaper *El Pais* called the 24-nation finals a catastrophe for Spain.

The Cup Organising Committee, which for months before the tournament heralded a 10-million-dollar profit from tickets and three special national lotteries, admits its aim is to break even.

But not everyone was so optimistic beforehand—or is so pessimistic now.

Gerardo Gonzalez, spokesman for Spain's Secretary of State for Tourism, said his office had never harboured any illusions about an immediate profit from the World Cup.

"It was ridiculous to think we could stage an event of this kind and not spend money," he said.

"The benefits will be long-term. Spain was on the lips of hundreds of millions of people around the world for nearly a year. We are bound to benefit."

But in the short-term, many hoteliers feel cheated. Mundispana, the official agency charged with the overseas sale of tickets, fell short by half of their targeted one million package deals.

Deals requiring foreign fans to shell out up to nearly \$5,000 each

went unsold. "We may have over-priced our package deals," a Mundispana spokesman said.

"But it is a complex problem. The hotel-owners thought it would work."

Some of the difficulties of this World Cup were inherent in its ambitious organisation, which has also brought Spain great praise. These were the first finals in which 24 nations competed instead of 16.

The idea behind the 24-team format, promoted by FIFA President Joao Havelange, was to spread football's influence from the traditional elite of Europe and South America to Asia and Africa.

The format, which was criticised before-hand as unwieldy and a sop to the Third World, produced some of the tournament's greatest surprises and nearly universal praise.

Long-shot Algeria carved themselves a niche in World Cup lore by beating the powerhouse West Germans 2-1 in the first phase. Cameroon, also complete unknowns before last month, left the tournament with their heads high, not having lost a match.

But the format also required more stadiums. Matches were played in 14 cities, a move which has been blamed for low attendance and organisational foul-ups.

Spanish football chief Raimundo Saporta wanted to give every region of Spain a slice of the World Cup pie and later accepted criticism from FIFA's Hermann Neubauer that such a large number of venues caused unneeded problems.

Spain's emergency and security forces, moving in waves from city

to city, were under constant strain with the ever-present threat of Basque separatist violence and unruly fans.

In fact, incidents were few and far between. English fans and extreme-right Spanish youths scuffled over politics—they had different ideas on whether Britain should maintain sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar.

One English youth was stabbed and required emergency heart surgery but he was recovering well, according to the hospital.

Spanish police reacted with vigour, some say with too much vigour, and the British embassy demanded an investigation into police handling of incidents after the England-Spain match.

Nevertheless, visitors and officials have generally expressed approval of how Spain handled the tournament.

The main complainers have been Spanish.

Miguel Angel Martinez, a socialist parliamentarian, complained that the World Football Cup had been turned into the world multinational cup with little benefit for the hosts.

"The government should have directed the planning in a direction more favourable to the national and popular interests of Spain," he said.

It does appear to be true that little of the cash that changed hands in this tournament will come to Spain.

West Nally, whose main shareholder is the sports equipment company Adidas, was in charge of advertising whose main outlet was television.

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Soccer greats to meet for UNICEF match

MADRID (R) — World soccer greats from Franz Beckenbauer to Diego Maradona will be brought together in New York next month for an all-star match to benefit UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

International Football Federation (FIFA) Vice President Harry Cavan announced two pools of players here Saturday for the match between Europe and the rest of the world on August 7.

Beckenbauer, West Germany's former captain, will lead the European team which will include his compatriot Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Paolo Rossi of Italy, Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and Kevin Keegan of England. West German manager Jupp Derwall will be in charge of the side.

Brazil's Tele Santana will manage the rest of the world side. Brazil will also contribute Pele as honorary captain, Junior, Socrates and Zico with Argentina supplying Maradona and Osvaldo Ardiles.

The match, which the organisers hope will be televised to 51 countries, should net UNICEF at least \$400,000, they said.

Steve Overt collapses during 1,500m

PARIS (R) — Steve Overt, Britain's 800 metres Olympic champion, was taken to hospital Friday night after collapsing during a 1,500 metre race in Paris.

Overt, 25, was forced to retire from the race at an international athletics meeting with severe stomach cramps and had to be carried away from the track on a stretcher.

Race officials had at first feared that he was suffering from appendicitis.

But a spokeswoman for the Paris hospital where he had been taken said he did not have to be admitted and had returned to his hotel.

She declined to give any further details and would not say what treatment, if any, Overt had received.

Overt holds the world record for 1,500 metres with a time of 3:31.36. It was the first time in his senior career that he had dropped out of a race.

The incident was a further setback for Overt in a season which he began late because of a ruptured thigh muscle. He has had just three races.

Mary Decker-Tabb shatters mile record

PARIS (R) — Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States shattered the world record for the women's mile with a time of four minutes 18.08 seconds during an international athletics meeting here Friday night.

The old record of 4:20.89 was set by Ludmila Veselkova of the Soviet Union in Bologna, Italy, last September 13.

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For the sake of football Italy, W.Germany should remember to make today's final a great show

MADRID (R) — For the sake of football, it is to be hoped that both Italy and West Germany remember Sunday's World Cup final should be the greatest 90-minute show on earth.

Both have won the trophy twice, both have some of Europe's most talented players in their ranks and both appear to be running into top form at exactly the right time.

Italy qualified for the second round with three sporadic draws against Cameroon, Peru and Poland, the team they eventually beat in the semifinals, scoring just two goals in the process.

But manager Enzo Bearzot, the Christopher Columbus of Italian football, finally convinced his undoubtedly talented team to set off in search of adventure.

Defending champions Argentina were beaten 2-1 and the seemingly invincible Brazilians were toppled 3-2.

Whatever the outcome in the Bernabeu stadium, Juventus striker Paolo Rossi has strong claims to be considered man-of-the-tournament.

He hammered all three goals past Brazil and struck two more against Poland. An astonishing performance from a player who

only completed a two-year suspension for his alleged role in the Italian betting scandal in April.

West Germany left their challenge even later. They suffered a scarcely believable 2-1 defeat by Algeria in their opening game and reached the second phase only after a cynical 1-0 win over Austria, a result which suited both teams perfectly.

A goalless draw against England and a slender but precious 2-1 victory over Spain earned them a place in the semifinals against the delightful French.

The West Germans were trailing 3-1 in extra time when they suddenly took on the appearance of potential world champions.

They grabbed two goals in the closing minutes and eventually overcame France in that nerve-jangling penalty shoot-out.

Rossi is likely to be the most influential individual in the final although he can expect to come in for some special attention from rugged West German defenders Bernd and Karl-Heinz Foerster, the first brothers to play in a World Cup final since England's Jack and Bobby Charlton in 1966.

The slightly-built striker is as smooth as silk at the moment, gliding past defences with nonchalant ease and reacting with the cool aplomb of a paid assassin in the

box. But Bearzot's new-look attacking Italians are no one-man band.

Florentina midfielder Giancarlo Antognoni, who almost died after suffering a double fracture of the skull in a league match shortly before Christmas, is one of football's most inventive orchestrators.

Antognoni, who had five stitches inserted in a leg wound against Poland, is one of the few Europeans who can match the much-lamented Brazilians in terms of flair.

His midfield battle with Paul Breitner should be an epic. Breitner, the sole survivor of West Germany's 1974 cup-winning team, lacks Antognoni's cultured touches but he is fiercely competitive and an inspiration to all around him.

But if the equally combative Marco Tardelli and Gabriele Oriali can protect the fragile Antognoni the Italians should have the edge in midfield.

Goalkeeper Dino Zoff, at 40 the "grandfather" of the Azzurri, is keenly aware of the threat posed by West Germany.

"The power of Horst Hrubesch in the air, the class of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and the ability of Pierre Littbarski make the West

German a powerful outfit," said the Italian captain.

But manager Bearzot, to whom Italian football owes a huge vote of thanks, is confident champagne will be on the menu Sunday night.

But Bearzot, who said: "I'm sure we shall be drinking a victory toast," added that he thought strength rather than technique could be the deciding factor.

Nerves are certain to play a vital role and if the Italians sink back into their bad habits of pre-Bearzot days by building trenches in front of Zoff, the West Germans' physical advantage could be a telling force.

The Italians, who stand to gain around \$65,000 per man if they end their barren run of 44 years, against West Germany's meagre \$28,000, have history firmly behind them.

In 17 internationals since 1923 they have won nine and drawn five although their last World Cup meeting, in Argentina four years ago, ended in a tame goalless draw.

If the teams are level at the end of normal time, an extra 30 minutes will be played as in 1966 and 1978. If a World Cup winner has still not emerged they will replay in Madrid on Tuesday with a penalty shoot-out if necessary.

Italians' pen portraits... ..their German opponents

MADRID (R) — Pen portraits of Italian players likely to appear in Sunday's World Cup final:

Dino Zoff (Juventus): 40, goalkeeper and captain. Oldest player in tournament who made his 100th international appearance in first round. Playing as well as ever.

Claudio Gentile (Juventus): 28, one of the hardest defensive tacklers in game. Missed semi final after bookings for over-attentive marking of Argentina's Diego Maradona and Brazil's Zico in second round.

Fulvio Collovati (Ac Milan): 25, uncompromising defender who was valued at \$1.5 million in his move to Internazionale of Milan.

Gaetano Scirea (Juventus): 29, a highly effective defender who specialises in lightning breaks upfield, often with telling effect.

Antonio Cabrini (Juventus): 24, another player who likes to break out of defence and join attack. Has had outstanding World Cup and scored one of the goals that sank Argentina in second round.

Gabriele Oriali (Inter-Milan): 29, strong centre-field player who has also been in brilliant form in Spain. Has played for Italy at every level from schoolboy.

Marco Tardelli (Juventus): 27, a tenaciously-competitive midfielder whose winning mentality finds favour with manager

Enzo Bearzot. Also scored against Argentina in second round.

Giancarlo Antognoni (Fiorentina): 28, has made remarkable recovery from double fracture of the skull received in Italian league game last season to become one of the stars of the finals. Deft and creative midfielder player.

Bruno Conti (Roma): 27, troubled by knee injury before finals but has overcome it and is now firmly established in side. Scored one of Italy's two goals in disappointing first-round performances.

Paolo Rossi (Juventus): 25, returned to action in April after two-year ban for alleged involvement in betting scandal and has scored Italy's last five goals in crucial victories over Brazil and Poland.

Francesco Graziani (Fiorentina): 29, in absence of injured Roberto Bettega, his partnership with Rossi has been a growing influence on Italy's performances during finals.

Ivano Bordon (Inter-Milan): 31, reserve goalkeeper who has always filled in well in Zoff's absence.

Giuseppe Bergomi (Inter-Milan): only 18 but praised by Bearzot for his performance as Gentile's stand-in during semi-final against Poland.

MADRID (R) — Pen Portraits of West German players likely to appear in Sunday's World Cup final:

Harald 'Toini' Schumacher (Cologne): Age 28, established as number one goalkeeper in succession to Sepp Maier. Likes to dominate his penalty area as Frenchman Patrick Battiston discovered to his cost in crunching semi-final collision.

Manfred Kalts (Hamburg): 29, most capped player in side. Right back who is noted for his forays down wing which invariably end with dangerous, floated crosses.

Uli Stielike (Real Madrid): 27, will be playing on 'home' ground. A noted libero or sweeper known as 'the teutonic tank'. Reduced to tears when he missed penalty in semi-final shootout but his grief shortlived.

Karl-Heinz Foerster (Stuttgart): 23, an angel-faced destroyer who is automatic choice in back four.

Bernd Foerster (Stuttgart): 26, the elder Foerster brother. Has not been a permanent fixture in German side but has proved himself in Spain.

Wolfgang Dremmler (Bayern Munich): 28 on Monday, industrious and unselfish midfielder player who can plug gaps at back or move forward to score goals.

Paul Breitner (Bayern Munich): 30, sole survivor of 1974 World Cup winning team. Vowed in 1975 never to play for his country again but changed his mind and now vital member of midfield.

Hans-Peter Briegel (Kaiserslautern): 26, former top decathlete who uses his power to make presence felt in midfield. Once ridiculed for lack of ball con-

trol but with persistence has overcome this.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge (Bayern Munich): 26, despite thigh injury is leading scorer of finals on five goals with Paolo Rossi. Brilliant all-round player who may not start final but is unlikely to sit out whole match.

Felix Magath (Hamburg): 28, yet to regain top form since knee injury last February but his ball-playing skills make him dangerous opponent either in midfield or attack.

Pierre Littbarski (Cologne): 22, darting winger who made international debut only last October. Scored vital goals in second round against Spain and in semi final against France.

Klaus Fischer (Cologne): 32, has scored more than 200 goals in West German league. Patchy form before World Cup but returning to his very best.

Horst Hrubesch (Hamburg): 31, powerhouse centre forward known as 'The monster'. Has been at odds with manager Jupp Derwall during finals. On his own initiative scored winning penalty in semi-final shootout.

Bernd Franke (Eintracht Braunschweig): 34, oldest member of side and deputy goalkeeper. Missed 1978 finals in Argentina when injured two days before team left.

Wilfried Hannes (Borussia Moenchengladbach): 25, has overcome loss of sight in right eye as a child to become outstanding defensive player.

Hansi Mueller (Stuttgart): 24, his build-up to finals affected by cartilage operation last November. Stylish, attacking midfielder.

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FEATURES

Change of guard among American business executives

By Paul Betts

NEW YORK — Do the captains of U.S. industry fit the conventional "B" movie stereotype of being ruthless business leaders with ice water flowing in their veins and computers instead of brains? The Roper Organisation, the New York-based marketing and opinion research company, has just completed a survey of 150 chief executives of major U.S. companies for Warburg Pargis, the international investment bank, and has come up with some pretty interesting answers.

Mr. Burns Roper, who ran the conventional survey, said that 78 per cent of the business moguls interviewed did fit the conventional image of the big businessman. He did, however, suggest at the fact that 80 per cent of those approached turned out to be varied, dynamic and indi-

vidualistic lot was extremely encouraging.

The Roper Organisation approached some of the biggest names in U.S. industry: the chairman of Exxon, IBM, Sears Roebuck, Du Pont, Citicorp and General Motors, among others. Of the 150 companies contacted ("152 to be precise," Mr. Roper said), about a third of the chief executives agreed to be interviewed, a third appeared to have genuine reasons for not being able to fit in an interview and the remaining third either made excuses or simply ducked out of the study.

None of the moguls interviewed was named by Mr. Roper because this would have inhibited the interviews conducted for the survey.

So what did Mr. Roper and his team discover? Basically, the chief executives are generally optimistic

about the long-term future, far more so than the U.S. people at large. But in the short term, they expressed considerable concern about government deficits, inflation and interest rates, with many expressing the need to reduce U.S. defence spending.

As for President Ronald Reagan, they basically approved the direction he had charted for the country, but felt he should be less dogmatic. One executive said: "Reagan's ideas are good, but he has got to bend a little. I don't think he and his people planned on things going the way they have. And they don't seem to know what to do now. I voted for Reagan, but I think he has got to be more flexible, or else we are going to be in worse trouble than we are already."

The chief executives had a good deal of criticism of unions and union regulation but many had as

much or more criticism of unions and union regulation but many had as much or more criticism of management. One said: "Quality is a case of attitude and poor quality is management's fault, don't blame it on the workers."

Another went on to remark: "There have been abuses by organised labour, yes — but greater abuses by management."

Yet another mentioned a concept he felt was "sort of revolutionary." He said: "I think in many cases top management pays itself too much..."

Almost without exception, the business leaders regard themselves as "free traders" when it comes to foreign competition. But many inevitably feel that the Japanese are not playing fair because the U.S. allows Japanese products into the U.S. without Japanese reciprocation. Most feel the U.S. is unlikely to

regain its former pre-eminence in traditional world manufacturing markets. When it comes to foreign competition, they say that in the changing economy the country's future strength lies in service business, information and the export of the basic commodity: food.

The survey went on to compare what chief executives thought with what the general public thought on the same issues.

For example, of the business leaders polled only 14 per cent, compared with 36 per cent of the public, felt U.S. workers did not work as hard as foreign workers.

On the issue of lower U.S. productivity compared with such countries as Japan and West Germany, it was not surprising to find only 8 per cent of the moguls agreeing that U.S. business management was not as creative and efficient as foreign managements, compared with 23 per cent of the

public. But 61 per cent of the chief executives cited union rules as a major reason for lower productivity, compared with 45 per cent of the public.

They also cited less modern plants in the U.S. (53 per cent) and insufficient spending on research and development (41 per cent) as major reasons for lagging U.S. productivity, compared with public responses of 34 per cent and 19 per cent.

Some chief executives had sharp things to say about U.S. business schools. One illustrated his point by saying: "You know, between MIT and Harvard, there is a supermarket and one day a guy stood in line pushing a cart containing about 25 times up to an express line with a sign that says 'eight items or less'. As he stood there trying to get checked out, the clerk looked at him and said

"are you from Harvard and can't count or from MIT and can't read?"

The survey also delved into the private ambitions and frustrations of chief executives. Are they really a breed apart? In some respects they appear to be. Asked what they would do if they had four extra hours a day to do whatever they liked, 78 per cent said they would read, 55 per cent spend more time with the family, 43 per cent take exercise or play sports, but none would eat or watch television and only 2 per cent would fix things around the house.

The same questionnaire revealed that 36 per cent of the public would fix things around the house.

What will they do when they retire? One said: "I certainly don't intend to play golf six days a week." Another said: "I want to

go back to school—learn how to play the organ—build a computer." And a third simply said: "The first thing I'm going to do is spend a lot of time hugging and squeezing my wife."

This last sentiment reflects a near unanimous view by chief executives on the price of their success. "I wish I could spend more time with my family," one said.

It does seem, however, that the U.S. top executive has suffered some misrepresentation. One of those interviewed suggested that things were changing in the executive suite. "In the past 10 years I think I see a changing of the guard when it comes to chief executive officers. There are major changes of attitudes in this newer generation."

— Financial Times news feature

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WORLD

At least 152 die in New Orleans Boeing 727 crash

KENNER, Louisiana (R) — Rescuers searched for survivors Saturday in debris-strewn suburban homes devastated by Friday's crash of a Pan American World Airways jet that killed at least 152 people.

The crash, two minutes after take-off from New Orleans international airport, happened during a thunderstorm and there was speculation that the Boeing 727-200 was hit by lightning.

The death toll stood Saturday at 152—all 145 people aboard the plane and seven on the ground, but officials feared it could go higher.

A four-block area was devastated. Jefferson parish fire chief Al Sella said at least 14 houses, and perhaps as many as 20, were destroyed and the death toll would probably rise.

Bits of fuselage were scattered over the roofs of smashed homes. The plane's giant tires lay in gardens and streets.

"It was like a big vacuum cleaner went through," said Victor Dean, an airport employee like many residents of this wooded suburb.

Rescue workers Friday night pulled a 16-month-old girl alive from beneath a sofa in the wreckage of a home in which her mother and two of her sisters are feared to have died. The child, Melissa Trahan, had second degree burns but a hospital spokeswoman said Saturday she was in good condition.

Tony Heyd, who was driving in the area, said: "There was no fire, no flames, the plane apparently lost power."

A Kenner woman identified only as Mrs. Pace said she grabbed her children and fled her burning home through a hole knocked in the wall.

Officials of the national transportation safety board who flew in from Washington said the plane's flight recorder could not be recovered Friday night because the tail section in which it was housed was too hot.

Initial stage of China's population count over

PEKING (R) — Counting ends Saturday in China's census — the biggest in history — and now officials, aided by American computers, have to sort through hundreds of millions of forms to uncover the secrets of the country's vast population.

The census began on July 1 and since then an army of about five million enumerators have been combing the entire country, from overcrowded cities like Peking and Shanghai to the distant grasslands to Tibet, interviewing representatives of every household in China.

The enormous task of establishing just how many Chinese there are is being carried out with the help of 29 computers, most of them provided by the United Nations at a cost of \$15.6 million. China is itself spending \$200 million on the census.

China's population is estimated at one billion, or almost one fifth of mankind, and the census is aimed at finding out more about how and where they live and how to control their numbers so the country can make economic progress.

The census is the third since the Communists came to power in 1949 and the first in which the entire country is being systematically covered.

According to the first census in

1953, China's population totalled almost 602 million, and by 1964 it had risen to 723 million. The increase of 120 million in a decade was owing to Maoist policies.

Mao Tse-tung's views on population in the 1950s and 60s are now regarded as a disastrous mistake, and the government has introduced draconian measures allowing couples to have only one child, or in the case of peasants sometimes two.

There is naturally strong resistance to this policy, and a Canton newspaper reported that many women were telling census-takers they were older than they really were as they wished to avoid having to use contraception.

Chinese traditionally like to have large families to look after them in their old age, and if they only have girls tend to continue to have children until they have a boy.

Among the biggest problems for census officials has been China's itinerant population, which numbers hundreds of thousands in Shanghai alone.

They have also been counting millions of boat-dwellers living in harbours and on lakes who travel according to the season and the weather, as well as nomadic herdsmen who live far from roads in remote border areas.

Malaysian minister charged with murdering political rival

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A Malaysian minister was charged Saturday with the murder of a prominent member of Malaysia's main political party in the run-up to general elections last April.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, 40, minister of culture, youth and sports, was arrested early Saturday morning at his home. Considered one of Malaysia's most promising young leaders, he faces a mandatory death sentence if convicted.

Datuk Mokhtar and four other people were charged with the murder of Datuk Mohammad Taha Talib, 55, speaker of the

assembly of the southern state of Negri Sembilan. Datuk Mohammad Taha was found dying with gunshot wounds outside his home on April 14.

Accused with Datuk Mokhtar were two businessmen, Mohammad Nordin Johar and Aziz Tumpik, village headman Rahmat Sukiman and Aziz Abdullah, a self-employed worker.

Datuk Mokhtar, and the others would be charged under Section 302 of Malaysia's penal code, the statement added. The section deals with premeditated murder and carries a mandatory death penalty.

Beirutis cross the Green line



Residents of Beirut exit from West Beirut Saturday into the eastern sector of the Lebanese capital after a night-long shelling exchange between the invading Israeli forces and the Palestinian commandos and their leftist allies. (A.P. wirephoto)

Italian premier survives another government crisis

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini secured another reprieve for his shaky five-party coalition when the Senate (upper house) approved tough new economic measures in a confidence vote Saturday.

The voting, 164 to 108, came after the Christian Democrats, the coalition's largest party, gave grudging assent to a document approving the government's economic plans.

The document made no mention of the issue which threatened to split the coalition — a decision by public sector employers to follow their private sector colleagues by announcing their withdrawal from a long-standing wage indexation agreement.

Mr. Spadolini, anxious to avoid antagonizing the unions, has asked the public sector to reconsider the decision, which was supported by the Christian Democrats.

Political commentators said the Christian Democrats would probably try to regain lost ground in the three weeks of budget drafting, but added that the government looked safe for the next few weeks.

In the upper house debate, Senate Christian Democrat leader Giorgio de Giuseppe said his party was committed to avoiding what he called another useless and dangerous dissolution of parliament.

The prospect of early elections had been raised when Mr. Spadolini made clear last week his government would fall if the Senate voted against his policies Saturday.

Communists and rightists called for a secret ballot, which would have left Mr. Spadolini vulnerable to defections, so the prime minister swiftly decided to call a vote of confidence, forcing senators to vote along party lines.

Woman sues close friend of Reagan

LOS ANGELES (R) — Alfred Bloomingdale, a friend of President Reagan and heir to a department store fortune, has been sued by a 29-year-old woman for more than \$5 million in a so-called palimony suit, her lawyer said.

Vicki Morgan alleged in a suit filed with the Los Angeles Superior Court that Mr. Bloomingdale, 66, agreed to support her for life and provide a house in return for becoming his travelling companion, confidante and business partner.

The Bloomingdales have frequently entertained President and Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Bloomingdale has been described as Mrs. Reagan's best friend. Mr. Bloomingdale, a member of the New York Bloomingdale department store family, has been an adviser to Mr. Reagan as a member of his "kitchen cabinet."

U.S. to reconsider pipeline sanctions if life returns to normal in Poland

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House hopes the situation in Poland will improve so that controversial United States sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline can be reconsidered, White House Counselor Edwin Meese has said.

But Mr. Meese said there are no indications that conditions in Poland have improved enough to allow the United States to temper the sanctions.

In Munich, West Germany, a senior U.S. official said the Reagan administration was considering tightening trade sanctions against Moscow if the situation in Poland did not improve in six months.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Raymond Waldmann told a

news conference the administration had considered a total trade embargo but such ideas were speculative at present.

The latest sanctions would ban the use of American parts and technology by European and Japanese firms in construction of the planned (4,500 kilometres) pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

Britain has already taken preliminary action to sidestep the sanctions, while other European governments have threatened to retaliate with restrictions against American products.

The recent resignations of Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hormats occurred in part because of their opposition to the

latest sanctions and the damage they felt could be done to U.S.-European relations.

The sting of the new sanctions was particularly harsh because Mr. Reagan gave no hint that they were forthcoming during his recent trip to Europe.

Senior administration officials have not yet explained exactly what needs to be done in Poland before the U.S. sanctions can be eased or lifted.

In Munich, Mr. Waldmann said President Reagan's terms for lifting the sanctions were an end to martial law, the release of all political detainees, especially trade union leader Lech Walesa, and the resumption of a dialogue between the Solidarity trade union, the church and the government.

U.S. refuses to sign Law of Sea Treaty

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has announced the United States will not sign the Law of the Sea Treaty, approved last April by 130 countries after eight years of difficult negotiations.

He said Friday the United States was opposed to the part of the pact that would put international controls on deep seabed mining of valuable minerals.

The United States is one of the few countries able to develop technology to exploit such minerals as manganese and cobalt deep in the oceans, although commercial mining is still some 20 years away.

Third World countries, some fearing that seabed mining would depress the market for minerals in their own lands, strongly supported the treaty's provisions dealing with this issue.

But Mr. Reagan said in a statement that the provisions would deter future development and would not give the United States and others a role that fairly reflected and protected their interests.

A few weeks after taking office in January, 1981, the Reagan administration backed away from efforts to bring treaty negotiations to a swift conclusion, objecting to the sea mining provisions.

Last January the United States

returned to the negotiations at the United Nations and sought changes.

In April the U.S. voted against the final version along with Venezuela, Turkey and Israel. Soviet bloc countries, with the exception of Romania, were among 17 nations which abstained, as were Britain and West Germany.

Mr. Reagan said in his statement that those who rejected the treaty "appear small in number but represent countries which produce more than 60 per cent of the world's Gross National Product and provide more than 60 per cent of the contributions to the United Nations."

Third World delegations at the United Nations showed little surprise at the U.S. move, although some had hoped the United States might undergo a change of heart on the issue.

As well as the controversial sections on deep sea mining, the treaty also sets down international law relating to free navigation in territorial waters, and overflights.

A senior administration official told reporters that the U.S. believed traditional navigation rights would continue to apply and no undue problems were expected because of Washington's failure to ratify this part of the treaty.

French leader pessimistic about Franco-Soviet ties

BUDAPEST (R) — President Francois Mitterrand of France has said the Kremlin would have to take "more than symbolic measures" to make a new Franco-Soviet summit possible.

Mr. Mitterrand, ending his first visit to a Communist country since his election last year, said he saw no immediate prospect of a meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Diplomats said the French president's remarks were a clear reference to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan which Mr. Mitterrand has frequently cited as a major obstacle to better relations between Paris and Moscow.

Mr. Mitterrand, when he was

leader of the opposition, was strongly critical of the close links then President Valery Giscard

d'Estaing maintained with Mos-

cow.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Hungary, Mr. Mitterrand said his talks in Budapest showed France could continue to dialogue with East Bloc states while maintaining "a clear and firm stand" on its principles.

Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar told the same news conference that Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Budapest had importance "beyond the purely bilateral aspect."

Mr. Mitterrand is due to visit Romania in September and is also planning to go to Bulgaria next year for talks with President and Party chief Todor Zhivkov, the East European leader generally regarded as closest to the Kremlin.

China attacks French approval of Hanoi's withdrawal plans

PEKING (R) — China launched a veiled attack on France Saturday for supporting Vietnamese plans for a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea, accusing it of attempting to appease aggressors whose aim was to control all of Indochina.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily denounced Hanoi's plans as a trick aimed at consolidating its hold in Kampuchea.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said on Wednesday that it would withdraw a significant number of its troops which have been in Kampuchea

since Vietnam intervened in 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge and install the present Heng Samrin government.

France was the first Western country to support the planned partial withdrawal. The foreign ministry said it hoped "this gesture will open the way to a larger disengagement, or even total, which the Vietnamese government indicated."

Last January China accused France of aiding and abetting Vietnam's military intervention in Kampuchea, albeit perhaps unintentionally, by deciding to resume economic aid to Hanoi.

Ambitious arms reduction talks begin amidst mutual suspicion

By Sidney Weiland
Reuters

GENEVA — Soviet and U.S. negotiators are meeting here to seek for the first time big reductions across the whole spectrum of nuclear weaponry.

If they succeed, intercontinental missiles aimed at the United States and the Soviet Union will be cut back heavily, as will smaller medium-range rockets based in Europe.

The separate negotiations beside placid Lake Geneva represent a race to stop the arms race. But no-one is taking bets on who will get to the finishing line first, the ballistic missile disarmers or those bargaining for curbs on the equally deadly intermediate-range weapons.

Both sets of talks are open-ended and there are powerful incentives on both sides to get reasonably quick results.

The negotiations on limiting European-based missiles have a slight edge. They started earlier — seven months ago — and have a built-in deadline: If there is no agreement by December 1983, NATO is pledged to accept nearly 600 new U.S. missiles.

Last week, officials met for the first time in three years to resume discussions on reducing long-range weapons sited on U.S. or Soviet territory or on submarines at sea.

Because of their high accuracy and destructive punch and because many are in ground silos, vulnerable to a surprise first strike, the strategic missiles are the most threatening.

If Moscow accepts U.S. proposals for a new reduction treaty, it would have to make the bigger cuts but would also force a slow-down in U.S. plans to introduce still more advanced ballistic missiles.

The 10-warhead MX missile, the submarine-carried Trident-2, pilotless Cruise missiles, and the nuclear-armed B-1 and Stealth bombers are planned to be deployed in the 1980s and early 1990s under a U.S. military programme which will cost \$1,500 billion.

U.S. Strategic negotiator Edward Rowley says, "Kremlin leaders should 'look down the road 10 or 15 years, so that they see there's something in this treaty for them as well as for us.'"

From now on, separate teams of negotiators will meet twice a week — on Tuesdays and Thursdays — in the two sets of talks.

Side issue While the strategic talks are under way at the Soviet mission's discreet, tree-shrouded Villa Rosa, other diplomats will wrestle at U.S. offices with the issue of European-based missiles.

The next time they will change places. The strategic talks will switch to the modern American office block, while the European negotiations move into the Soviet villa.

The arrangement has been worked out to provide maximum coordination in talks that inevitably will overlap.

Rowley works in the same building as Paul Nitze, who negotiates on missiles sited in Europe.

Both are veterans of a 13-year-long effort by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Newly-arrived Soviet negotiator Viktor Karpov has moved into offices alongside those used by his counterpart, Yuri Kvitsinsky, since the talks on reducing weapons in Europe started on November 30.

The strategic talks are called "START" by the U.S. for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, and the talks on Europe-based weapons "INF" for negotiations on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In previous Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between 1969 and 1979, the U.S. and the Soviet Union concentrated on intercontinental ballistic missiles, leaving "grey area" nuclear weapons with shorter ranges largely untouched.

Now, U.S. officials say, "every-thing is on the table."

Back to Zero Option

In the European missile talks, the U.S. has offered a Zero Option that calls for the dismantling of Soviet SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles in exchange for the scrapping of American plans to deploy new missiles in Europe.

The U.S. is due to base 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in five West European countries

between the end of next year and 1988, but the plan has run into major controversy in Europe.

Anti-nuclear campaigners have concentrated their protests on the 204 missiles to be based in West Germany, and deployment could become an issue in the survival of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's shaky coalition government.

Belgium and the Netherlands are still wavering, waiting for progress in the Geneva talks. Only Britain and Italy have stayed unwaveringly committed to the deployment plan.

Under American reduction proposals, both sides together would retire about 1,100 mid-range missiles, neutralising the formidable SS-20 which is capable of destroying most of Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has offered a two-phase cut, one-third by the end of 1985 and down to 300 on each side by 1990, but there is serious disagreement on which missiles should be included.

A senior U.S. arms expert accused the Kremlin last week of breaking a pledge three months ago that no more SS-20s would be deployed in European areas of the Soviet Union.

Richard Burt, a State Department official, said Moscow had built 15 bases for the triple-warhead missile since then, bringing its total of SS-20s to 315. The charge was labelled a lie by Moscow's official TASS news agency.

U.S. officials say the talks on Europe-based missiles are serious and productive, although there has been no real movement so far. They think Moscow may push

for a compromise in the next six months in the hope of cashing in on anti-nuclear sentiment in Western Europe and making it harder for NATO governments to go ahead with new U.S. deployments.

In the strategic talks, the U.S. has proposed both countries cut intercontinental warhead stocks by one-third, a total reduction of 5,000, to be followed by the scrapping of 2,400 missiles, down to 850 on each side.

Eventually the numbers of nuclear bombers would also be reduced.

The Americans want highly accurate Soviet land-based weapons scaled down dramatically. Each country would be allowed to keep only half its warheads on missiles in ground silos.

Almost eight out of every 10 Soviet warheads counted in the first phase of negotiations are land-based compared with three out of 10 for the United States, which keeps nearly 70 per cent of its warheads on less vulnerable submarines.

As with the talks on Europe-based missiles, both sides have imposed strict confidentiality rules so that virtually nothing will be said publicly until it is clear whether progress is possible. Both talks are highly complex and could take years to complete.

Officials said political will may be more of a factor than counting warheads, and the talks could be given a decisive push if, as expected, President Reagan and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev agree to meet later this year.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

PFLP leader says Palestinians should remain in Lebanon

PARIS (R) — Palestinian leader George Habash Saturday said the Palestinians had the right to remain on Lebanese soil. The "Palestinian revolution" is not dead, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a faction under the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said in an interview with the French daily Le Quotidien de Paris. "There are certain points on which we cannot waver, particularly our right to a presence in Lebanon and other Arab countries in the area. We will not give this up," he said. Asked whether a return to Palestinian "terrorism" was likely along the lines of the violence in the late 1960s and early 1970s, he said: "Not terrorism. But... there is guerrilla warfare, and particularly urban guerrilla warfare. When there are no Kalashnikovs in the West Bank, they fight with stones. And you can always find stones anywhere."

Nigerian envoy to discuss Sahara issue with King Hassan

RABAT (R) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Ado is due here Sunday to deliver a message from President Shugu Shagari to Morocco's King Hassan, diplomatic sources said. It is understood his talks here will concern the Western Sahara issue threatening the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit due to be held next month in Tripoli. The OAU has been divided over the admission to membership in February of the so-called Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Moroccan control of the western Sahara. Morocco leads a number of African states threatening to boycott the Tripoli heads of state meeting if SADR attends.

Iranian guerrillas claim success in recent operations

LONDON (R) — The Iranian left-wing Mujahedeen organisation said Saturday that its forces had killed more than 90 revolutionary guards, including a guard commander and three high-ranking guards corps officials, in Iran's northern forests. The Paris bureau of the Mujahedeen told Reuters by telephone that guerrillas carried out eight successful operations over the past three months in forests overlooking the towns of Ramsar, Ghaem Shahr and Parsar near the Caspian Sea. Three guard units of 22 to 30 men each were eliminated in the Parsar forest operation and at Ramsar six guards and the district commander were killed, the bureau said. In June the Tehran newspaper Ete'la'at reported a clash between guards and Mujahedeen guerrillas in Ramsar in which seven guards including their commander were killed.

Qotbzadeh trial put off indefinitely

LONDON (R) — The trial of former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical government, has been postponed indefinitely, Iran's national news agency IRNA reported Saturday. Hojatoleslam Mohammad Reza Shahri, head of Iran's military tribunal, said the trial was delayed at Mr. Qotbzadeh's request. IRNA reported. It had been due to start Sunday, the news agency said. Hojatoleslam Reza Shahri is handling cases against members of a monarchist group arrested with Mr. Qotbzadeh last April and imprisoned pending trial for their alleged role in the conspiracy. Speaking on Iranian television shortly after his arrest, Mr. Qotbzadeh confessed to his involvement in the plot, which included plans to blow up the north Tehran house of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. If convicted, Mr. Qotbzadeh and the monarchists would face possible death sentences. Mr. Qotbzadeh is a former aide of Ayatollah Khomeini. He was foreign minister in 1979 during the captivity of United States diplomats in Iran.

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